chanism for prevention of sub-standard production at each stage of production including checking of critical components to ensure the final product in accordance with the specified standard. Whereas under 'Q' mark system the procedure and standards very from State to State and in some cases there is no provision for testing the critical components and as such, the quality is not ensured.

(b) Government of Gujarat continued 'Q' mark for assistance upto 30-6-1987.

(c) and (d) Though the Government of Gujarat informed at one stage that 'Q' mark pumpsets are not inferior, the Working Groups constituted by the National Level Standing Committee for Improving the Operational Efficiency of Irrigation Pumpsets have commented adversely on quality and energy efficiency of non-ISI pump-sets and recommended that loans and refinance be provided only to the energy efficient pumping systems with ISI mark.

ISI mark pumpsets are also being manufactured by Small-scale industries in large numbers.

उचित दर मूल्य की दुकानों के मालिकों से खाली बारदानों पर कर लिया जाना

771. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग की सभी उचित दर की दुकानों के मालिकों से खाली बारदानों पर "कर" वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कुल कितने मालिकों से यह कर वसूल किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सभी उचित दर की दुकानों के मालिकों से कर वसूल किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में इस प्रकार की विसंगति आई है कि कमीशन आधार पर उचित दर की दुकान चलाने वाले मालिकों पर कर समाप्त कर दिया गया है यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या इस योजना को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि जिस व्यापारी की कुल बिक्री, जिसमें कर योग्य तथा कर-मुक्त दोनों प्रकार की वस्तुओं की बिक्री शामिल है, दिल्ली बिक्री कर अधिनियम, 1975 के तहत निर्धारित कर योग्य मात्रा से अधिक होती है, उसे केवल कर-योग्य वस्तुओं पर कर देना होगा। खाली बोरे कर-योग्य वस्तुओं के वर्ग में आते हैं। इसलिए केवल उन्हीं उचित दर की दुकानों को बिक्री कर देने हेतु निर्धारित किया जाता है। जो या तो बिक्री कर विभाग के पास व्यापारी के रूप में पंजीकृत हैं या जिनकी जानकारी ऐसे व्यापारियों का पता लगाने के लिए किए जाने वाले सामान्य सर्वेक्षणों के दौरान होती है जिनके द्वारा कर अदा करना अपेक्षित है लेकिन जो पंजीकरण से बचते हैं।

बिक्री कर की वसूली के बारे में वस्तुवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं, अतः यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि केवल "खाली बोरों" अथवा "टीनों" की बिक्री करने वाली कितनी उचित दर की दुकानों को कर का भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी बनाया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) इस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास खाली बोरों की बिक्री पर बिक्री कर समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। बारदाना दिल्ली बिक्री

कर अधिनियम के तहत कर-योग्य वस्तु है।

Liquidation of Naya Bazar at Lucknow

772. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Civil Supplies had sent a letter dated August 6, 1986 to the Cooperatives Department, Uttar Pradesh Government asking for reasons of Liquidation of Naya Bazar (Supermarket) at Lucknow and details of the efforts made to improve its working by the State Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is reply sent by the State Government;

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed and action taken against the erring staff; and

(d) whether the State Government has sought for the Centre's concurrence for liquidation as the Supermarket was set up under a centrally sponsored Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the Department of Civil Supplies had issued a letter to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 6-8-1986 seeking information regarding the reasons for liquidation of the Naya Bazar, Lucknow, efforts of the State Government to prevent liquidation, plan for rehabilitation of its employees, possibility of handing over the administration of the society to Uttar Pradesh State Federation to run it efficiently, etc.

The State Government has, *inter-alia*, stated that the decision to liquidate the store had to be taken because of the financial irregularities, mis-utilisation of funds, corrupt practices of the employees and increasing losses noticed. It was also felt by the State Government that there was no possibility of improving the financial position of the store, since the liabilities were far more than the assets and losses were recurring year after year.

State Government have further stated that efforts will be made to rehabilitate those employees of the store against whom there are no charges of financial and other irregularities.

(c) First Information Reports (FIRs) have been lodged with the Police against the erring staff.

(d) Under the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1965 (Section 72), no concurrence of the Central Government was required for liquidating Store.

Memoradum of Demands by FCI Employees

773. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Coordination Committee of the employees of the Food Corporation of India have submitted a memorandum of demands to Government;

(b) if so, what are the main demands and the decision taken by Government on each of the demands;

(c) whether it is a fact that employees of the Food Corporation of Indian had not drawn increased wages since 1973;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to give increased wages immediately?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The memorandum of demands has also been received by the Government.

(b) The main demands relate to revision of pay scales, allowances and